CONFIDENTIAL

(F)
CPF

FOREIGN PATENT SUBCOMMITTEE

July 29, 1980

The seventh meeting of the Foreign Patent Subcommittee was held in the New York office on Tuesday, July 29, 1980, and was attended by the following members: Messrs. Adkins, Clarke, Kothe, Palmer and Resnik. Mr. F. H. Dulles attended in Mr. Smith's absence.

I. MAINTENANCE

The Subcommittee reviewed foreign filing recommendations made during the period October 1978 through October 1979 and proposed that no further expense be incurred toward maintenance of foreign filings of the following cases (abstracts attached):

-PM 641 (Modified Cellulosic Smoking Material and Method for its Preparation/Keritsis).

-PM 697 (Continuous Process for Expanding Tobacco/Lendvay and Spann).

-PM 719 (Post-Treatment of Humic Acid-Dyed Paper/Greene and Geiszler).

It was agreed that the next meeting of the Subcommittee would be devoted primarily to a review of those cases maintained by WLKT for which some maintenance expense has been or will be incurred during the year beginning April 1, 1980. Mr. Kothe circulated abstracts of the cases in question as a supplement to the cost information he had supplied earlier, and Mr. Palmer undertook to obtain the views of Research & Development as to which of these cases should be maintained and which could be dropped, either in whole or in part.

II. REVIEW OF CASES

Regarding the cases covered by Dr. Inskeep's memorandum of May 6, 1980, the Subcommittee confirmed the recommendations made at its last meeting with respect to foreign filings of PM 906 and PM 872. As to PM 870, the Subcommittee's final recommendation is to file in the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Ecuador, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Venezuela and West Germany.

0000049435

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/fhcj0000

Recommendations concerning the cases covered by Dr. Inskeep's memoranda of July 3 and July 24, 1980 are as follows:

-PM 923A (Apparatus for Breaking Down a Mass of Tobacco Containing Solid Carbon Dioxide): No foreign filing.

-PM 923B (Screen Holding Apparatus in a Liquid Cryogen Pressure Vessel): No foreign filing.

-PM 924 (Cooling Apparatus and Method in a Liquid Cryogen Treatment Process): There should be filings in Canada, Ireland, Switzerland (the latter only if recommended by the PME Patent Committee) and, by way of the EPO, France, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and West Germany.

-PM 914 (Fibrous Rod Forming Device): The Subcommittee agreed that, since it no longer appears that this process is likely to be used in Australia and rather than file elsewhere, we should simply await publication of the case upon issuance of the United States patent.

-PM 784 (Moisture Control at a Cigarette Maker): The Subcommittee recommended the filing of an application in Canada and an EPO application listing Italy, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and West Germany.

-PM 761 (Firmness Control in Cigarette Maker): The Subcommittee recommended the same filings as for PM 784 above.

-PM 929 (Optical Perforation Monitor): No foreign filing.

-PM 867B (Method for Denitration of Tobacco Employing Electrodialysis): The Subcommittee recommended an application in Canada and an EPO application covering Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and West Germany.

III. MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Clarke reported on the recent presentation by Airco to Philip Morris International and on discussions of possible licensing in Austria, Finland, Italy and the Philippines. Airco has made a promotional mailing to 150 companies in or related to the tobacco industry and is said to be preparing a proposal for a plant with a capacity of 2500 pounds per hour. Representatives of Airco were to meet with Messrs. Murray and Gibson of Philip Morris Europe on August 12 and with representatives of the Italian monopoly the following week.

Mr. Clarke advised that there has now been substantial progress in drafting a prototype agreement with Wilkinson Sword covering

0000049436

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/fhcj0000

countries other than the United States and Canada, and there was brief discussion of the proposed agreement with Cetus Corporation with respect to a tobacco expansion process based on cellulase pretreatment. Mr. Kothe reported that, after discussions with Jack Mandiratta, it was agreed that WLKT would continue to maintain the former L&M patents assigned to FTR, subject to different treatment in appropriate cases.

G. Carlton Adkins

September 10, 1980

0000049437

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/fhcj0000

PM 697 CONTINUOUS PROCESS FOR EXPANDING TOBACCO/Lendvay and Spann

U.S. application 912,029 filed 6-2-78 is still pending.

Filed abroad in Australia, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Philippines, USSR, and Venezuela

The Invention - This version of the ammonia/carbon dioxide (ET) expansion process avoids the exothermic effect of the reaction by using dry ice or aqueous ammonium carbamate as impregnant to make possible a continuous process.

Projected Value of the Invention - Now that practical carbon dioxide expansion processes have been developed, there is diminished interest in processes employing ammonia or its derivatives. The prospect of using this commercially as a continuous process is remote. The "ET" patent, filed widely, should protect us where it has issued.

PM 641 MODIFIED CELLULOSIC SMOKING MATERIAL AND METHOD FOR ITS PREPARATION/Keritsis

U.S. application 930,328 filed 8-2-78 is still pending.

Filed abroad in Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland, and United Kingdom

The Invention - A synthetic smoking material having low particulate delivery ("LTF") is made from cellulose or its derivatives by slurrying, adding certain polyvalent metal salts, casting, and drying. Foaming is optional but preferred. Cross-linking and other additives are options.

Projected Value of the Invention - This is a very broad case with many ramifications. It is in an area crowded with art which may make the showing of patentability difficult and the ultimate areas of coverage narrow. No LTF product is presently contemplated for commercialization by us. The advantage of the application, at the same time, lies in its breadth.

0000049438

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/fhcj0000

PM 719 POST-TREATMENT OF HUMIC ACID-DYED PAPER/Greene and Geiszler

U.S. application 899,128 filed 4-24-78 abandoned for continuation-in-part application 045,367 filed 6-4-79 in which the first Office Action rejecting all claims has been responded to.

Filed abroad in Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Switzerland, and Venezuela; combined with PM 751 (Brown Cigarette Wrappers/Laszlo) for filing in Japan and Venezuela.

Abstract - Humic acid-dyed paper suitable for use as wrappers for smoking articles is post treated with magnesium sulfate to fix or render the humic acid insoluble. Paper treated in this manner provides a product of acceptable brown color. Smoking articles wrapped in the treated paper evolve a reduced amount of carbon monoxide on smoking under normal conditions in comparison to currently available brown papers stained with humic acid.

Projected Value of the Invention - Among fixatives for humic acid dye, magnesium sulfate is preferred for the low level of carbon monoxide delivery in smoke from paper so prepared. The water washing approach of PM 751 is still required for optimum product. These approaches would probably be used if we were to produce products with brown wrappers. Such cigarettes appear to be especially popular in Japan and Venezuela. There is much prior art on humic acid dyeing.

0000049439

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/fhcj0000

0000049440

T. S. OSDENE
SEP 12 1980

Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/fhcj0000